Art school helps blind, visually impaired get taste of Web multimedia features

BY LAM OTTEN

Bird and visually impaired Web users can experience some of the Internet’s increasingly expansive potential thanks to a group of senior design students from the School of Art.

The 23 design, illustration and advertising majors have created among the first Web sites showcasing new-accessibility components of Macromedia Flash MX, the increasingly popular authoring tool for Web interfaces, interactive video, Web-based games, streaming music and other multimedia content.

For the estimated 7 million to 10 million blind and visually impaired Americans, the Internet has proven to be the most powerful — and most empowering — tool since Braille. Widely available software programs — including JAWS for Windows and Window-Eyes — can read aloud online newspapers, magazines, public records and other previously inaccessible materials, and help simplify daily tasks such as booking and shopping.

Yet as bandwidth and memory improve, businesses have increasingly sought to drive customers to glitzy, interactive Web sites and other multimedia content.

Mice provide clues about obesity, wrinkles, hair growth

BY GILA Z. RECKESS

What do wrinkles, hair growth and obesity have in common? All three may involve the same gene, according to School of Medicine researchers.

The team discovered that mice with a mutation in the gene that produces a protein already being investigated as a target for anti-obesity drugs fail to develop wrinkles or normal hair growth.

The study appeared in the April 7 issue of the online early edition of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Jeffrey H. Miner, Ph.D., associate professor of medicine and of cell biology and physiology, led the study. Casey L. Moulson, Ph.D., research associate in medicine, is first author.

"This certainly was a surprise to us," Miner said. "Obviously these are very preliminary findings, but they may provide insight into a variety of conditions.

"For example, if a drug could partially inhibit this protein, it might be able to mimic some of the traits of these wrinkly-faced mice. These results also raise the possibility that anti-obesity drugs targeting this protein may cause side effects elsewhere in the body."

While developing genetically altered mice for a different purpose, the team discovered that one strain of mice had perpetual-open mouths and extremely thin, thick skin.

The animals resembled humans with a rare genetic disorder called restrictive dermopathy. Like humans with the disease, the mice died shortly after birth.

In addition, when skin samples from these mice were grafted onto healthy animals, they did not develop nearly as much hair as skin grafts from normal mice.

"The team was even more surprised by the location of the genetic mutation in these mice — it was in a gene that triggers production of a protein believed to be the most powerful — and most empowering — tool since Braille. Widely available software programs — including JAWS for Windows and Window-Eyes — can read aloud online newspapers, magazines, public records and other previously inaccessible materials, and help simplify daily tasks such as booking and shopping."

Yet as bandwidth and memory improve, businesses have increasingly sought to drive customers to glitzy, graphics-heavy Web sites that are more difficult, if not impossible, for blind users to navigate.

Dinosaur, crab fossils reveal ecosystem secrets

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

For centuries, they wouldn’t be caught dead near to each other.

But now a team of geologists directed by Joshua Smith, Ph.D., assistant professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, has found a well-preserved fossil of a crab within inches of a tail vertebra from a massive plant-eating dinosaur.

Neoceracoidae (crab), meet titanosaurus-an sauropod (dinosaur). The fossil, in Egypt’s Bahariya Oasis, is the first instance of a crab fossil found with a dinosaur fossil. It reveals much about both species and the kind of ecosystem where the fossils were found, thought to be a predacious-rich mangrove setting dominated by tree ferns and other coastal plants, similar to Florida’s wetlands Everglades.

The rocks containing these fossils are about 34 million years old, which means they are...
Solin named Hohenberg professor of experimental physics

BY BARBARA REA

A t a formal installation April 3, Stuart A. Solin, Ph.D., professor of physics, became the inaugural Charles M. Hohenberg Professor of Experimental Physics in Arts & Sciences.

The ceremony, which was held in Holmes Lounge, featured remarks from Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and Chairman of the Board of Trustees John F. McDonnell. McDonnell also presented a valued antique watch to Solin, who is his father and as a permanent reminder of his father.

"Professor Hohenberg's generous gift to Washington University will serve as a lasting tribute to his father and as a permanent reminder of the extraordinary generosity and spirit of collegiality that exists among our faculty," Wrighton said. "This endowment demonstrates his deep appreciation for and commitment to the University and the physics department.

Edward S. Macias, Ph.D., executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts & Sciences, said: "The new chair in physics will enhance the department, Arts & Sciences, and the University in general. Professor Hohenberg serves as a model of generosity to us all."

When the senior Charles Hohenberg, a leading industrialist and philanthropist, died in 1984, his widow, Alice, and son, Charles, pondered appropriate ways to honor the life and integrity of this fine man.

"The physics department had become our family, too, and there seemed no better memorial than the excellence of the physics department itself," Hohenberg said. "My mother agreed, and together we created a special endowed chair to honor such excellence.

"It became our wish that the Charles M. Hohenberg professorship be used to enhance the quality of our department and the prestige of Washington University, by attracting an exceptional scientist in experimental physics."

His father's firm, Hohenberg Brothers Co. of Watertown, Ala., specialized in an intricate network between cotton farmers and the textile industry. In 1930, the company expanded to many countries and became the leading name in cotton worldwide. In 1975, Caryll Inc., the world's largest privately held company, acquired the business.

Although Alice Hohenberg died in 1994, the plan for making the gift had already been set in motion. Last year, the right person to fill the chair—Solin—joined the physics department, and the professorship became a reality.

Stuart Solin is truly a world-class physicist and adds significant distinction to our faculty in physics," said John W. Clark, Ph.D., the We雁man Crow Professor and department chair. "As an eminent scientist with a teaching and research career spanning more than 30 years, he is well-deserving of this honor of his lifetime.

Solin joined the University's Department of Physics in 2002. In addition to teaching and research activities, he is chairing a task force to establish a new materials center at the University that will be interdisciplinrinary in nature and will bring together leading faculty from Arts & Sciences, the School of Engineering & Applied Science and other schools.

A leading figure in condensed matter physics and materials science, Solin's research focus is on the fundamental physical phenomena in ordered solids, such as diatomic and disordered solids, such as window glass. His contributions to the advancement of physics include the development of a number of experimental techniques for studying solids, including electron energy loss spectroscopy, field-emission analytical electron microscopy, time-resolved femtosecond luminescence and Raman spectroscopic techniques.

He led a research group that recently discovered the new phenomenon of Extraordinary Magnetoabsorption, which has impacted many important technologies and was selected as one of the most significant discoveries of 2002 by the American Physical Society.

Solin earned a bachelor's degree in physics in 1963 (in three years) from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and master's and doctoral degrees from Purdue University in 1965 and 1969, respectively.

He then joined the University of Chicago faculty and became co-director of the National Science Foundation Materials Research Laboratory and served as a distinguished professor for ten years. Later, Solin went to Michigan State University, where he organized and directed the Center for Fundamental Materials Research.

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"As an eminent scientist with a teaching and research career spanning more than 30 years, he is well-deserving of this honor of his lifetime."

Solin has been widely published in more than 100 refereed scientific journals and is a fellow of the American Physical Society. He led a research group that recently discovered the new phenomenon of Extraordinary Magnetoabsorption, which has impacted many important technologies and was selected as one of the most significant discoveries of 2002 by the American Physical Society.

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Washington University will be celebrating its 150th anniversary in 2003-04. Special programs and events will be announced as the yearlong observance approaches.

Arthur Holly Compton (with banjo) spent three years at the University in the early 1920s before becoming dean of physical sciences at the University of Chicago for more than 20 years. But in 1946, Compton returned to Washington University as chancellor. In his eight years as chancellor, he pulled the University out of a $2 million deficit. The Depression and set a solid path toward greatness. In 1937, he shared the Nobel Prize in physics with C.T.H. Wilson. His first major discovery was the detailed measurement and interpretation of the wavelength change occurring when X-rays are scattered, especially by materials of low atomic number. This is now known as the Compton Effect. He showed that the loosely bound electrons in the material scatter the X-rays in accordance with the principles of conservation of momentum and energy, as if they consist of a stream of photons, each having momentum as well as energy. The effect led Compton to return to Planck and Einstein, but the Compton Effect afforded the first clear demonstration that the X-ray photons also carry quantized amounts of momentum. Throughout World War II, Compton also played an important part in the general planning of the atomic bomb project, including the setting up of the laboratory at Los Alamos, N.M., and in reaching the military-political decisions about the use of the bombs in Japan.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Research Institute in Princeton, N.J., a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. In addition, he is a fellow of the National Academy of Engineering.

Furthermore, he holds 15 patents and received the Best Patent Award in 1998 as well as the NCF's Technological Innovator Award in 2000. In addition to those honors, Solin is a former Sloan Fellow and is currently a fellow of the American Physical Society and a fellow and a chartering physicist of the United Kingdom's Institute of Physics.

Solin is a former Sloan Fellow and is currently a fellow of the American Physical Society and a fellow and a chartering physicist of the United Kingdom's Institute of Physics.

Solin will serve as a lasting tribute to his father, established by his brother and mother. At right, Solin prepares to address the audience.

Stuart A. Solin, Ph.D., professor of physics, was installed April 3 as the inaugural Charles M. Hohenberg Professor of Experimental Physics in Arts & Sciences in a ceremony in Holmes Lounge. At left, from left, John F. McDonnell, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Charles M. Hohenberg, Ph.D., professor of physics in Arts & Sciences, look on as Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton presents Alice Hohenberg Federico with a medalion commemorating the professorship in honor of his faculty, established by his brother and mother. At right, Solin prepares to address the audience.
Dialysis center moves to new quarters

BY DARRELL E. WARD

The University's Chromalloy American Kidney Center recently moved to new renovated and expanded ground facilities at the former location of the Barnes-Jewish Hospital South Emergency Department. The center was located in the lower level of Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

The Chromalloy American Kidney Center is owned and operated by the School of Medicine and is the largest kidney dialysis center in the St. Louis region. It is also the largest of five dialysis units in the St. Louis area that are staffed by the University's renal division, and it is a major base for the teaching and research activities of the division.

"This move offers patients with end-stage kidney disease in the St. Louis area a state-of-the-art dialysis facility," said Marc R. Hammerness, M.D., the Chromalloy Professor of Renal Diseases in Medicine and director of the renal division.

At the new location, dialysis patients can drop-in and drop-off at the door and will experience brighter, more comfortable surroundings during treatment. The new center also offers 32 dialysis stations, compared to 27 at the former location, and expects to perform almost 30,000 dialysis treatments each year. The staff includes physicians, nurses, dietitians and social workers.

"The new Chromalloy American Kidney Center is more than just a dialysis unit," Hammerness said. "It supports the full spectrum of activities required to deliver world-class care to individuals with kidney failure. In addition, the center helps educate and train medical students, interns, residents and post-doctoral fellows. It has also played a long-standing and leading national and international role in kidney-disease research.

Nurse Sharon Eskridge administers dialysis to Katherine Dupree at the newly renovated and expanded Chromalloy American Kidney Center at the School of Medicine.

Sensory function: focus of lecture

The 23rd Oliver H. Lowry Lecture will be held noon April 24 in Moore Auditorium.

Charles L. Zuck, Ph.D., professor and investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, will discuss the function of sensory systems.

Zucker is an international expert on utilizing model systems to understand human development and has detailed the specific roles in these processes that can lead to sensory problems such as blindness.

The results of these ongoing studies may increase the understanding of the molecular basis of sensory reception and information processing and how these processes are affected in various disease states.

The annual Lowry Lecture honors the late Oliver Lowry, M.D., for his contributions to biochemical science and to the University. Lowry was the first dean of the School of Medicine and former head of the Department of Pharmacology.

Other award recipients

Class of 2005

Distinguished Teaching Awards

Marc J. Bernstein, M.D., E. Richard Bishop, Ph.D., Glenn C. Comery, Ph.D., David A. Leib, Ph.D., Jeff W. Lichtman, M.D., Ph.D., Jane Phillips-Comyn, M.D., Linda J. Pike, Ph.D., Joseph L. Price, Ph.D., Aline DesRoches, M.D., Robert S. Wilkinson, Ph.D.

Class of 2004

Distinguished Teaching Awards

John P. Akmon, M.D., Rosa M. Dattani, M.D., Scott G. Hickman, M.D., Leeland Schadick, M.D., Hanna Khoury, M.D., Joel S. Feinerman, M.D., Arie Perry, M.D., Clay F. Semenkovich, M.D., Moreno E. Smith, M.D., Lynn K. White, M.D.

Class of 2003

Resident and Fellow Awards

Mary Abusief, M.D., Jaime Boes, M.D., David Finlay, M.D., Neil Horowitz, L.M.D., Ronan Lev, M.D., Sharyn Lewin, M.D., Teresa Myckatyn, M.D., Chad Perlyn, M.D., Matt Powell, M.D., Beth Witham, M.D.

Class of 2002

Clinical Teaching Awards

Martin Boyer, M.D., Michael Braun, M.D., Thomas Bruce, M.D., David Gutmann, M.D., Bruce Maluf, M.D., Glenn C. Conroy, Ph.D., Amy Ravin, M.D., William Schum, M.D., Joseph S. Grene, M.D., Emmanuel Vladiano, M.D.

Extraordinary teachers

Students honor professors at awards ceremony

BY MICHELLE LEAVITT

Drawing on his experience as a clown to entertain hospitalized children in prison inmates, the teaching style of Dana R. Abendschein, Ph.D., is highlighted with humor and compassion.

His engaging style translates into classroom experiences that facilitate learning and encourage student involvement. So it's not surprising that Abendschein, associate professor of cell biology and physiology and of medicine, was named the Class of 2005 Professor of the Year at the recent Distinguished Service Teaching Awards ceremony.

Abendschein — who also was honored last year at a Faculty of the Year — will celebrate 20 years in the School of Medicine in Italy.

Ian Dorward, president of the class of 2005, took Abendschein's eclectic and colorful approach to teaching as inspiration in his own work. When Dorward chose to work in medical microbiology and immunology and physiology and of medicine, was named the Class of 2005 Professor of the Year at the recent Distinguished Service Teaching Awards ceremony.

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Environmental architecture examined during “Green Givens Week”

BY LAMM OTTEN

Green Givens, a University of St. Louis group dedicated to raising awareness about environmentally sustainable architecture, design, and building materials, will sponsor “Green Givens Week,” a series of academic lectures and film screenings, at the School of Architecture through April 11-18. Green Givens Week kicks off April 11 with a closing reception for Ten Shades of Green: Building Sustainable Futures, the first in a series of exhibitions, talks and workshops designed to educate architects and designers, sustainability is a broad philosophical approach extending from initial design concepts all the way through final construction.

The show remains on view through April 18. Regular hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday. Additionally, Green Givens will screen its 80-s, black and white film “Green Givens” and a short discussion about local views of green design, at 10 a.m. April 18 in Givens Hall’s Kemp Auditorium. The film, conceived and produced with input from architectural students, includes interviews with local architects and environmentalists ranging from senior Hanna Beth Duek, president of Green Action, the student environmental organization, to Peter H. Raven, D.Eng., the Engagement Professor of Botany in Arts and Sciences and director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The film also examines an independent student project through which, over the last two semesters, helped plan and create a new course to be offered next fall about sustainable architecture.

Finally, at 6:30 p.m. that day, Green Givens will host a roundtable on “The Human Niche: Sustainability for the Built Environment.” Faculty include June Wolfe, assistant professor of architecture, and Del Delonghi, affliliated professor of architecture, both of the University.

The film will range from the practical, environmental and economic benefits of green building design to potential economic tradeoffs, the role of government, and the built environment's role in defining a new market for green materials.

All events are free and open to the public. For more information, call 933-6200.

Big Love • Idamoneo • Techportal@Olín

Saturday, April 12
10:30 a.m. University Library Lecture Room
“Chinese and Vietnamese Rural Papers,” Roberta Cava, researcher and author. Old Library, U. at 5:00-5:45.


Monday, April 14


Tuesday, April 15


6-9 p.m. Green Givens Week Roundtable. "The Human Niche: Sustainability for the Built Environment." Faculty include June Wolfe, assistant professor of architecture, and Del Delonghi, affiliated professor of architecture. Givens Hall, University.

April, Monday 21


April, Thursday 18
9:15 a.m. Preclinical Grand Rounds. "Invasive Oncology and Pathology — Lessons From the Field." Paul B. McCallum, Jr., prof, of pediatrics. U. at 4:00, 933-4500.


Environmental architecture examined during “Green Givens Week”
Gene

Wrinkles, hair growth, obesity may be linked

From Page 1

to transport fatty acids. The gene is already considered a potential target for obesity drugs. The protein, called fatty acid transport protein 4 (FATP4), is one of six proteins of its kind identified in humans and one of five in mice. When added to cells in a petri dish, these proteins change the way cells absorb fatty acids.

Because FATP4 is the only such protein found in the intestine, it is thought to be important in transporting fatty acids from the diet. But there is little scientific evidence about the protein's role in preventing obesity.

No one even considered that this protein may be involved in skin development," Miner said. "In fact, of the 14 candidate genes we identified, this was one of the last ones we examined because it seemed like such an unlikely culprit."

During development, the skin forms a barrier to keep water from evaporating out of the body and to prevent harmful substances from entering. Mice with the FATP4 mutation did not fully develop this skin barrier. Instead, they had skin about three times as thick as that of normal mice. The team concluded that abnormal skin thickness may have been used to compensate for the missing protective shield. But the FATP4 mutation may play an even earlier role in development. The skin's natural barrier cannot be made without lipids (a class of molecules that includes fatty acids), but it does not begin to form until late in embryonic development.

In contrast, Miner and his colleagues found significant wrinkle and hair-growth deficiencies much earlier in development. "These findings demonstrate a critical and unexpected role for FATP4 and suggest that lipids may have a role in earlier developmental stages of skin formation than previously thought," Miner said. "In collaboration with others at the Center, we identified three more genes that already have been investigated for FATP4 and its relatives, we plan to further examine the role of these proteins in important developmental pathways."

Miner and his team have applied for a patent for the use of inhibitors of FATP4 to prevent wrinkle or hair growth and plan to continue investigating the protein's role in skin development and in the intestine.

To hear WUSTL, faculty, staff & students. Tickets available at noon on Thursdays in the office. Student Center. A.E. Hotchner Studio Theater 935-6403.

Worship

Friday, April 11

3 p.m. Catholic Mass. School of Business Center, 6020 Forsyth Blvd. 935-6911

Sunday, April 13

11 a.m. & 9 p.m. Catholic Mass. 6020 Forsyth Blvd. 935-6911

Thursday, April 17

9:15 a.m. Catholic Mass. (Mass during 9:30 a.m. hour in the Chapel of St. Louis University). 6020 Forsyth Blvd. 935-6911

Thursday, April 17

9:30 a.m. Catholic prayers and Adoration Service. Catholic Student Center. 6020 Forsyth Blvd. 935-6911

Music

Saturday, April 12


Tuesday, April 15

WGSB to hold International Festival

BY JESSICA N. ROBERTS

From traditional foods to lively entertainment, international students at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work will offer a taste of their homelands at the ninth annual International Festival from 3-9 p.m. today in Brown Hall.

The event, which is free and open to the public, will begin with an international banquet from 5-7 p.m. in Brown Lounge. This year's theme is "Uniting Colors of the World."

The entertainment, which includes dance, song and poetry from four different nations, will start at 7 p.m. in Brown Hall, Room 310.

For more information, e-mail Sarah Billentine at sbillentine@ gbwu.wustl.edu.

Sports

3 runners, jumpers qualify for D-III meet

Competing without host for the first time in 2003, juniors Jones, senior All-America Elizabeth Stoll and sophomore Maggie Graham took advantage of the home cooking at the Washington University Invitational to qualify for the 2003 NCAA Division III Indoor Track and Field Championships, Jones, who took third in the pole vault at the 2002 Indoor Championships, carried that same theme into this year's competition of the outdoor campaign, finishing third in the provisional qualifying mark of 4.78 meters. That height, which was recorded in 2003, is currently the top mark in the nation. Stoll, who finished third in the last home meet of her decorated career, was winner in the high jump, clearing 1.64 meters to earn a provisionally qualifying run for the championships. Both Jones and Stoll, who took second place at the indoor championships, also qualified.

Other updates

This year's beloved softball team split a doubleheader with Fontbonne University April 3 at WUSTL. Washington University went 1-0, while Fontbonne posted a 3-1 win in game two. Sophomore Victoria Gramley threw a shutout and improved to 5-7. She allowed five hits and struck out 10.

Monday, April 14

8 a.m. Writing Program Reading Series. "Analyzing Technological Competence." Donald Lesher and the Technology Management Group. Brown Hall, Rm. 525, May 9, 9:30-10:30 a.m.


9 p.m. Stage and Screen Jazz at Holmes. 935-4841.

Friday, April 11

4 p.m. Men's Tennis vs. Principia College. 935-4705.

And more...

Monday, April 14

8 a.m. Writing Program Reading Series. "The Writing of the 20th Century." Donald Lesher and the Technology Management Group. Brown Hall, Rm. 525, May 9, 9:30-10:30 a.m.


9 p.m. Stage and Screen Jazz at Holmes. 935-4841.

Friday, April 11

4 p.m. Men's Tennis vs. Principia College. 935-4705.

WGSB to hold International Festival
Six to receive honorary recognition May 16 — From Page 1

found in near proximity what ancient environments might have been like.

North

Date back to the Cretaceous. Period, some 65 million to 130 million years ago.

"The two normally don't hang with each other, or they are at least not commonly discovered together.

Smith made international news in 2001 when he and his collaborator published results of their discovery of the second most massive dinosaur ever unearthed, Parasaurornis, in the straights of the river. They have an image of the bird that was uncovered by a scientist who was looking for trilobites.

There have been anecdotal accounts of the science with dinosaurs, but those remains turned out to be lobsters or ghost shrimps.

Smith和他的同事们从Pennsylvania州立大学，the Carnegie Geological Museum and Denali University discovered the fossils in 2001, on an expert have visual proof of these two coexisting today. This is an ongoing project that will fill in more about this kind of ecosystem.

The deposits that enclose the dinosaurs and the crab also contain mollusc-creole-like animals, various invertebrates, fish, sharks, shellfish — a kind of reef — and turtles as well as plant material. Thus, we have a very complete idea of what types of ecosystems constituted the ecosystem.

Crabs, "brachyuran decapods" in technical jargon, from other habitats are uncommon in the fossil record because they remain rapidly disintegrate, either from decomposition or scavenging by other predators. Geologists think that the crabs of theBahia belongs to a prehistoric group called "Mysidaceae", probably were scavengers who feed on vegetation and organic material. They were a possible food source for fish and other vertebrates and invertebrates in the ecosystem.

My hypothesis is that it is possible that small or baby dinosaurs were present from the U.S. News & World Report data and is available at records world record for the most highly-ranked university. This review sheet includes the most recent rankings conducted by the Center for Public Affairs at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1994, and later in 1992, earned a doctorate in paleontology. He began his academic career at the University of Washington in 1983 as the Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Paleontology in the Department of Geology and served as director of the Center in Political Economy from 1990 to 1999. His research has focused on the formalism of the political economy and the consequences of these institutions on the performance of economies through time. In 1992, he became the first economic historian to win one of the economic profession's most prestigious honors, the John R. Commons Award. Currently, he is involved in the new and growing branch of economics called institutional economics, which draws heavily on his work and that of Nobel laureate Ronald Coase.

Smith is known as baseball "The Wizard" and is arguably the greatest defensive shortstop in the history of the Major League Baseball. He refined the position in his nearly two decades of work at one of the game's most demanding positions. Smith, who retired as a player in 1996, was named to 15 all-star teams.

On July 28, 2002, Smith became the 22nd major-league baseball player with 2,000 career hits overall and the third person to overall the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, N.Y. Smith's contributions to the field also are noteworthy. A St. Louis resident, he has spent countless hours scouting for local high schools, including the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the St. Louis Variety Club, Ronald McDonald House and Mathews-Dickey Boys & Girls Club. He has received a number of awards recognizing his commitment to his community, including the St. Louis Visionary for his year's work for charity and his all-star status on the diamond. He was the first black player to receive the prestigious civic award in 1972. He will be inducted into the St. Louis Walk of Fame with a star and biographical plaque embedded along the Delmar Loop in University City. Smith is a member of the board of both Energizer Holdings and Ralcorp Holdings, a publicly owned food company.

He earned his bachelor's degree in business administration from Northeastern University in 1959 and a master's degree in European history from St. Louis University in 1960. As a member of Washington University's Board of Trustees from 1982-1998, he chaired the building and grounds subcommittee, helping steer the University's growth and progress. In 1998, Smith and his wife, Susan, created the University's first endowed professorship in women's studies — now known as the Brown-Nobil/Nobule Ronald Coase.

Smith is a graduate of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. In 1964, he was named to 15 all-star teams in baseball. As "The Wizard," he is arguably the greatest defensive shortstop in the history of the Major League Baseball. He refined the position in his nearly two decades of work at one of the game's most demanding positions. Smith, who retired as a player in 1996, was named to 15 all-star teams.

On July 28, 2002, Smith became the 22nd major-league baseball player with 2,000 career hits overall and the third person to overall the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, N.Y. Smith's contributions to the field also are noteworthy. A St. Louis resident, he has spent countless hours scouting for local high schools, including the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the St. Louis Variety Club, Ronald McDonald House and Mathews-Dickey Boys & Girls Club. He has received a number of awards recognizing his commitment to his community, including the St. Louis Visionary for his year's work for charity and his all-star status on the diamond. He was the first black player to receive the prestigious civic award in 1972. He will be inducted into the St. Louis Walk of Fame with a star and biographical plaque embedded along the Delmar Loop in University City. Smith is a member of the board of both Energizer Holdings and Ralcorp Holdings, a publicly owned food company.

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T he School of Architecture honored outstanding alumni at its 10th annual Distinguished Alumni Awards Dinner April 10 at the Renais-
sance Center in downtown St. Louis. The Distinguished Alumni Awards recognize School of Architecture alumni who have demonstrated exceptional cre-
vativity, leadership, and vision through their contri-
butions to both the school and the practice of architecture.

Recipients for 2003 are Warren Bechtel, Richard Cannon, Robert Edmunds, Rich-
ard, and Regine Tidwell.

Kaplan and Tidwell hope the
student projects — which range from interactive maps, games and e-cards to documentaries, travel guides and instructional videos — will inspire other Web
designers to take advantage of that potential.

Currently in final review, the proteins will soon be available to the public at slsbvi.org, the Web site of the Smithsonian.

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static HTML text,” said Tidwell, prin-
ciple of Curve Theory design.

“Unfortunately, examples remain too few,” Kaplan said.

Part of the problem was
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Macimonda Inc. released the Flash MX Player in 2002 — a major
break for accessibility advocates, given that some form of the com-
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Embracing life's diversity

By Gla Z. Reckess

A musician, athlete, father & world traveler, David B. Clifford also heads the Department of Neurology.

For Band-Aids to world AIDS

From the moment he put a bandage on his first patient at age 3, Clifford knew he wanted to be a doctor. But he didn’t surrender to the "calling," as he puts it, until the end of college.

Having been inspired by his laboratory research experience as a chemistry and biology graduate student at Washington University, he acknowledged his intrinsic drive to contribute to academic medicine.

Similarly, from his first semester at Washington University School of Medicine, Clifford was particularly attracted to neurology.

"The brain struck me as the most fascinating, challenging and important part of a person," Clifford recalls. "Neurology really resonated with how I like to analyze and think about ideas and challenges." Nonetheless, Clifford again resisted. He stayed at the medical school as an intern and resident in internal medicine for two years before indulging his initial instinct.

Ultimately, he found that combining his penchant for chemistry with his passion for neurology was irrevocably satisfying. He dedicated himself to becoming a neuropathologist, developing chemical approaches to treating nervous-system disorders.

"In the end, Clifford’s meandering path was the perfect preparation for his current career focus."

Once firmly entrenched in neurology, Clifford began establishing himself as a researcher in addition to continuing his clinical work. He first investigated drug interactions in animal brains, particularly in models of epilepsy. Later, he teamed with the late John L. Hoffer, M.D., professor of neurology and director of the Division of Neuroimmunology, to examine treatments of multiple sclerosis.

These two clinical research opportunities, combined with Clifford’s constant craving for a new challenge, primed him for the serendipitous encounter that would change the course of his career.

Just as he was completing a large, multicenter trial on multiple sclerosis and wondering about the direction of his next clinical step, he bumped into Lee Ratner, M.D., Ph.D., professor of medicine and of molecular microbiology. Ratner had returned from a stint in the lab of Robert C. Gallo, M.D., who had recently discovered a peculiar new virus he termed human immunodeficiency virus.

Ratner, aware of Clifford’s interest in infectious diseases as an intern and of his later expertise in neurology, asked the young neuropathologist to join him in searching this emerging new disease. "It was intriguing, so I literally went out and read all there was to read about HIV and its affect on the brain, which wasn’t much," Clifford recalls. "It struck me that this was a brand new disease that’s dramatic and has all sorts of terrible consequences, and that there was virtually no other neurology project under way to study it. I quickly realized that this was going to be the greatest pharmacological experiment of my lifetime."

He was right. HIV and AIDS manifested new medical quandaries in every corner of the nervous system, presenting an ideal challenge for a neuropathologist with a solid background in medical training.

Within days of infection, HIV spreads into the brain, causing a variety of ailments such as dementia. Moreover, despite advances in treating the disease, some neurological effects of AIDS actually are exacerbated by the toxicity of these medications.

And because the brain’s natural protective shield, the blood-brain barrier, often prevents drugs from penetrating, it is a particular challenge to solve problems and to think broadly and aggressively about alternative solutions.

"The environment for pursuing interesting, new goals is something Washington University has been great at supporting."}

Keeping culture close at hand

Clifford’s latest professional "hobby" is extending his clinical AIDS expertise to Africa, where he has followed in his parents’ epidemiological footsteps.

At Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, his group recently published the distribution and donation of flucytosine, an important treatment of the fungal complications of HIV.

Clifford and his former African research colleague, Hermione Moehn, have also been working on establishing a clinic at the University of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. Parsons also has been the subject of a media profile seeking every aspect of his spirit of fitness. He also is the substitute organist at his church and sings in several others in town and sings in his "spare" time.

But some of his fondest memories are from family trips to faraway lands where he can indulge his cultural curiosity and enjoy his family.

Amid all this variety, there still is one thing that remains constant throughout Clifford’s life and that, in his opinion, has afforded him such rich diversity: collegiate life. Whether it’s athletic and music opportunities, traveling to Paris, exploring new research avenues, or indulging his love of history by helping the neuroscience community and the University maintain and expand their respective historical archives, Clifford is happy to have followed in his parents’ academic footsteps.

David B. Clifford

University title: Melba and Forest sexy professor of Clinical Neuroradiology in Neurology and head of the Department of Neurology.

With the neurology residency training program.

Family: Wife, Judy; children Michael, Elizabeth, and Addy.

Hobbies: Piano, singing, running, swimming, biking, traditions, travel, history.

David B. Clifford, with wife Judy and children Michael and Ellen, at Michael's graduation from Rice University in Houston.